

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT VOLUNTARY PRO BONO ATTORNEY PLAN

1. MEMBERSHIP & ORGANIZATION REPRESENTED

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
Chairperson	Hon. William E. Davis	Judge, Lake Superior Court
Vice Chairperson	Richard P. Komyatte	Lake County Bar Association and Chair, Lake County Pro Bono Committee
Members		
	Hon. Lorenzo Arredondo	Judge, Lake Circuit Court
	Robin Ballard	Pro Bono Coordinator, Legal Services of NW Indiana
	Hugo A. Bamberth	President, LaPorte County Bar Association
	Delphine Boyd	Executive Director, Legal Services of NW Indiana
	Dr. Allen Brown	Department. Head of Criminal Justice Calumet College of St. Joseph
	David L. Chidester	President, Porter County Bar Association
	Dean J. Conison	Dean, Valparaiso School of Law
	John Downes	Client Representative
	V. Michael Drayton	President, LaPorte City Bar Association
	William T. Enslen	Lake County Bar Association and Lake County Pro Bono Committee
	M. Elizabeth Flores	President, Hispanic Bar Association
	Christopher D. Fox	President, South Lake County Bar Association
	Kim Edward Hall	President, Starke County Bar Association
	Linda Harris	Newton County Bar Association
	Mary Hosea	Client Representative
	Cynthia Hedge	Michigan City Bar Association
	Nancy Kelly	Client Representative
	Paul A. Leonard, Jr.	Lake County Bar Association, Lake County Pro Bono Committee and Secretary, Board of Directors, Legal Services of NW Indiana, Inc.
	Tracy Lewis	President, James Kimbrough Law Association
	David H. McCain	LaPorte County Bar Association
	Hon. Christina Miller	Magistrate, Lake Circuit Court
	Hon. Daniel J. Molter	Judge, Newton Superior Court
	Stacey L. Mrak	President, Pulaski County Bar Association
	William J. Nelson	President, Michigan City Bar Association
	Donald W. Shelmon	President, Jasper County Bar Association
	Barbara Blade Spotwood	Attorney, Legal Services of NW Indiana
	Daniel Vinovich	President, Lake County Bar Association

II. NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND PRIORITY AREAS

1. Briefly describe the process used to determine the priority legal needs of persons of limited means in the district:

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In an effort to get a more specific understanding of the legal needs in the First District, contacts were initiated with numerous social service agencies throughout the district. Most were by letter, along with a questionnaire, seeking specific data from which data a needs study could be fine-tuned. (A copy of the letter and the chart are attached as Exhibit 1(a) and 1(b)). A compilation of all the responses will probably not be completed until this fall. Responses will be analyzed and organized as they are received, with the anticipation that the plan as presented might need some fine-tuning before its initial implementation in 2001.

Besides the letter/questionnaire, personal contacts have been made with a major social service agency serving parts of Lake County, namely Greater Hammond Community Services, which serves Hammond, Whiting, Dyer, Highland and Munster. Not only has data been obtained as to legal needs of their clients, but an understanding has been reached whereby this agency will probably provide office facilities for intake services at no charge to the first district Committee. This is important for two reasons. First, it gives a pro bono presence, at no cost, in the second largest city in the district. Second, it provides an opportunity for a significant number of the poor population in North Lake County to receive services at an office located in Hammond, yet that is within 2 - 3 miles of the cities of Whiting and East Chicago; in short, in relatively close proximity to where these people live. Given transportation problems mainly encountered by clientele of pro bono legal services, this is rather important factor.

Additionally, dialogue has been commenced with the Heartland Center located in Hammond. The value of this relationship is clearly evident from its mission statement:

AHeartland Center is a not-for-profit organization serving the people of Northwest Indiana through research on social issues, educational programs, leadership training, and community coalition building. Its mission is to work in solidarity with all segments of society, especially the poor, to construct a more just and human society.@

Heartland Center was founded in 1987 as a joint project of the Catholic Diocese of Gary and the Chicago Province of the Society of Jesus. The Director is Fr. Thomas Gannon, a Jesuit priest, who has a doctorate in sociology from the University of Chicago.

In some 13 years, this organization has developed a wealth of data as to the poor of Northwest Indiana as well as the social and economic issues confronting them. Some of this data has been and, more importantly, will continue to be of great value in determining priority legal needs as well as future shifts in those needs. In essence, this organization should serve as a valuable sociological resource for our Committee in future years.

While still compiling the aforementioned data from social service agencies, the Committee has relied upon the extensive data and comprehensive procedures utilized by Legal Services of Northwest Indiana, Inc. and Legal Services of Indianapolis, Inc., to determine the legal needs of

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persons of limited means in the district. Additionally, a new state-wide process began in 1998 and will be completed in 2001 to assist, not only Legal Services providers, but also pro bono providers in identifying priority needs of the client population. The new process began with a survey conducted by the Indiana University Public Opinion Lab (Lab). The Lab conducted a statewide telephone survey and mailed questionnaires to shelters and other locations to reach low income people without telephones. A number of the people surveyed reside in the first district. The Lab's survey consisted of 46 questions regarding housing, credit and purchasing, government benefits, education, immigration issues, utility services, employment, family law and medical assistance.

Among other things, the survey found that:

- S 45% of respondents had difficulties with long waiting lists for subsidized housing;
- S 18% of renters responded that they had experienced unsafe or unhealthy living conditions;
- S 30% of respondents had difficulties collecting child support;
- S 26% of respondents were harassed by creditors;
- S 25% of respondents avoided going to the doctor because of lack of money or insurance.

In the year 2001, this Committee, using the results of this statewide survey, as well as the survey directed to only the first district, plans to conduct a series of focus groups, including client representatives, service providers, lawyers and judges to determine the most critical legal needs. Although such focus groups can cost thousands of dollars to conduct, the Committee has obtained a preliminary commitment from a national trial consultant to conduct such focus groups at what should be a relatively minimum cost. The trial consultant's services will be furnished pro bono.

B. List the priority legal needs to be addressed by the district pro bono plan:

The aforementioned survey outlines some of the most critical legal needs of low income people in this district, particularly in the areas of family law and housing issues. (See attached chart detailing the survey results). From other studies, limited to counties in the district, these priority needs have been verified. Family law cases - dissolution, custody and support matters - constitute probably the primary need in the district. However, in the last few years, a tremendous need has developed for assistance in debtor credit matters, including bankruptcy. Likewise, there is a significant need of representation on housing issues and governmental entitlement issues.

Using the results of this survey, the Committee plans to also conduct a series of discussion groups, including client representatives, judges, lawyers, social service providers and others in the urban and rural areas of this district to better define the exact priority needs from time to time.

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In determining pro bono priorities, the discussion groups will consider the resources available in the community, the special needs of particular client communities and the best way to use the pro bono resources of this district.

3. List any significant needs identified that the Committee is unable to address:

There is a need for criminal defense representation of the indigent, but this is outside the scope of the mission of pro bono programs.

III. SHORT TERM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (NEXT 6 MONTHS) TO ADDRESS THE PRIORITY LEGAL NEEDS AND ENCOURAGE LAWYERS TO PARTICIPATE:

1. Briefly describe the plan to utilize voluntary pro bono attorney resources to address priority legal needs of persons of limited means:

The Pro Bono Committee of the Lake County Bar Association (LCBA) has completed a project to identify those lawyers within Lake County who are currently willing to accept pro bono assignments. The LCBA has solicited from all of its members, as part of its annual membership drive, a commitment to accept a specific number of assignments in identified practice areas such as family law, debtor-creditor, landlord-tenant and so on. Currently, eligible clients go to Legal Services of Northwest Indiana, Inc. (LSNI) for legal representation, but the volume of eligible clients far exceeds the capacity of LSNI to serve them. LSNI maintains a pro bono coordinator who can refer Awaiting list® clients, and non-legal services priority clients to the LCBA for referral to pro bono attorneys. The existing Apool® of eligible pro bono clients will be redirected from LSNI to the plan administrator for referral to waiting pro bono attorneys. The plan administrator will solicit attorneys in the other counties of this district to add their names to the pro bono registry, so that pro bono clients from those counties can be matched with local pro bono attorneys practicing in the same county as the clients.

2. Briefly describe the plan to encourage more lawyers in the district to provide voluntary pro bono service and/or contribute to a civil legal aid organization:

The LCBA has already solicited attorneys within Lake County to take on pro bono assignments as part of its annual membership drive for fiscal year ending June 30, 2001. The plan administrator will continue to solicit law firms in Lake County to either commit to devoting a certain number of hours to pro bono work, or making a monetary contribution to LSNI. Similar efforts in all of the other counties will be made by the plan administrator.

IV. LONG TERM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (NEXT 2 YEARS) TO ADDRESS PRIORITY LEGAL NEEDS AND ENCOURAGE LAWYERS TO PARTICIPATE:

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1. Briefly describe the plan to develop activities and programs to expand the utilization of voluntary pro bono attorney resources to address the civil legal needs of persons of limited means in the district:

The Committee acknowledges the reality that less than 20% of the private bar actively handle pro bono cases. The Committee also recognizes that before a significant increase in volunteers can be achieved, a fundamental change must be made in the culture of the Bar as a whole as to how attorneys view the subject of and their responsibility toward pro bono services. Thus, the Committee believes that, by far, its most important and overriding goal is to effectuate a change in the Bar culture as to the subject of pro bono. Fortunately, the Committee believes that a great deal can be done to dramatically improve the pro bono culture and the present lack of pro bono participation in the district.

The Committee believes that there should be a fourfold approach to effect this change. First, it is absolutely critical that the local bar associations assume a leadership role in establishing a standard for the providing of pro bono services. Second, the Committee views the judiciary as an indisputable element in effecting such a change. Third, a major educational program must be undertaken to inform, indeed, to truly educate all attorneys of the great need for pro bono services as well as of all the opportunities available to attorneys to provide such public service. Fourth, the scope of pro bono opportunities needs to be expanded so that there will be a natural fit between opportunities and the skills/talents of all attorneys. We will next address each of these elements, starting with the creation of a standard of pro bono participation.

Bar Resolution Establishing a Pro Bono Standard

The Plan calls for committee members to sponsor the passage of a resolution in each county bar association in the district, using as its model Rule 6.1 of the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, which rule sets an aspirational goal of 50 hours of pro bono services annually.

The Plan calls for the Committee to elicit the judiciary in each county to lend its active support to the passage of the resolution in their county. After passage of the resolution in individual counties, the Plan recognizes the importance of the need for ongoing education of the attorneys by frequent reminders of the resolution's goal by way of bar association newsletters, letters from this Committee and joint letters by the judiciary in each county.

Active Judiciary Involvement

Next, the Plan will seek to develop a more proactive judiciary to help achieve the cultural change in the pro bono attitude of the Bar. This approach is based upon the realization that the judiciary can play a pivotal role in achieving such a cultural change.

The Plan calls for selected attorneys in each county to personally meet with each sitting civil judge and magistrate to, first, educate them that judges have a definitive role in pro bono delivery,

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albeit a different one than the practicing bar . Judges need to be educated that the judicial canons do not prohibit certain proactive conduct that can affirmatively advance the pro bono movement.

In the process, the judges can be shown how a well-run pro bono program can make their life a lot easier. These attorneys will communicate the goals/objectives of the Plan and to seek each judge's personal commitment to specific efforts to accomplish them. The following are only some examples of what individual judges can personally commit to do:

- (1) Be a signator, along with the county bar president, on Recruitment letters which will encourage lawyers to meet the county bar resolution regarding pro bono hours. This letter will demonstrate a joint commitment to the pro bono plan by the Judiciary and the Bar.
- (2) Implementation of procedural court practices to effect a more efficient handling of pro bono cases, such as preferential docketing on the court's daily calendar, agreeing to, on occasion, the holding of hearings in the evening, etc.
- (3) Be a participant in CLE programs that are presented for pro bono attorneys.
- (4) Be a participant in pro bono award ceremonies, since it is important that attorneys participating in pro bono cases see a strong judicial presence.
- (5) Be a signator, along with the county bar president, of a Thank you letter to individual attorneys after their completion of a pro bono case.

Education of Attorneys as to Pro Bono Needs and Opportunities

As to the third element, education of the Bar as to the need and opportunities for pro bono representation, the Committee hopes to accomplish major gains by use of cost effective technology.

A first district pro bono web site can be developed at a relatively modest expense. Appropriate use of e-mail and fax messages, in conjunction with the web site, will spread the word widely and quickly as to the need for pro bono services and the many specific opportunities available. (This expectation is based, in part, on the success of similar approaches in other states, such as Minnesota).

Expansion of the Pro Bono Menu

As to the fourth and final element, a critical factor in achieving the necessary culture changes calls for the Plan to identify pro bono work suitable to the skills and interests of all of the attorneys in the district, not just the litigators. The Committee believes this goal to be of upmost importance since it has been demonstrated that one of the major detriments to attorney volunteerism is the innate fear of attorneys to handle legal matters in which they have little, if any, experience. (For example, a transactional attorney handling a family law matter.) Thus, the Committee recognizes the need to provide as broad a menu of pro bono programs as possible if we are to provide a true opportunity

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for all of the attorneys in the district to meet the aspirational goal of 50 pro bono hours per year. The major focus of this long-range goal is to develop such a broad menu of programs and activities.

For example, we plan to develop specific programs which can be used to take advantage of transactional attorneys in our district. There are various specific programs which the Committee intends to explore. For one, the Committee plans to use the data to be obtained from the aforementioned letter/questionnaire to social service agencies to determine in what specific ways these agencies, themselves, can use the assistance of business/transactional lawyers. The Committee already recognizes that business lawyers can provide pro bono service by using their skills to help start up non-profit organizations whose primary purpose is to provide services for poor persons.

From information already obtained by the Committee, there exists a present need for ongoing legal assistance from business lawyers by established non-profits engaged in services to the poor. These organizations need the same kinds of legal assistance as do the for-profits which these business lawyers regularly represent. There is a documented need for assistance in the drafting or redrafting of corporate documents, by-laws, etc. These organizations have ongoing needs for assistance on private and governmental contractual matters, tax issues, employment issues, real estate transactions, zoning and property issues, and general issues of not-for-profit corporate law. Given this already documented need, which we believe will be confirmed to be greater yet when all the data is assembled in the next few months, the Committee's objective is to develop the necessary programs to serve these present needs, either unmet or, if presently met, at the cost of funds which otherwise could be used for direct services to the organization's poor constituency.

Your Committee believes that not only is there a significantly established need for business law pro bono service throughout the district, but, even more importantly, believes that the development of this type of pro bono program can literally change the law firms which are most apt to provide such services, positively affecting their culture as more business lawyers experience the professional satisfaction of public service and then, hopefully, add their approval and assistance to other pro bono activities by other members of their firms.

Other Proposed Efforts to Increase Attorney Participation

The Committee believes that there are various other ways to increase the number of attorney volunteers over the next 2 years. One way is to target recruiting through local bar association sections and practice areas. As noted previously, bankruptcy assistance is a priority need. Thus, this will be one substantive area where an agreement will be sought between this Committee and the bankruptcy section of the Bar Associations of Lake, Porter and LaPorte Counties.

These agreements will permit our Plan Administrator to contact members of their section, who have agreed to serve as volunteers, as client needs present themselves, and to directly assign such cases to the volunteer attorneys. These agreements will provide that each attorney who signs up on a volunteer basis can be assigned up to a certain number of cases each year. The plan will also seek some volunteers from these three counties who will be willing to take bankruptcy cases in the other counties of Starke, Newton, Pulaski and Jasper.

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In addition to attorneys handling specific bankruptcy cases, the Plan will establish debtor/creditor clinics to be held, periodically, at locations such as Greater Hammond Community Services in Hammond. Lawyers will be available to address credit problems and explain how bankruptcy works and how it may or may not relate to a given credit situation.

Another example is the Committee's target of the Probate and Trust Sections. The Committee believes there is a substantial need of poor people that is probably not being met at all, which need can be addressed by lawyers who practice in the estate planning area, namely the drafting of health care directives such as living wills, health care powers of appointment, general power of attorney, and organ and tissue donation documents. Poor people need such legal documents as much as members of the community who can retain legal counsel to provide such services. The Committee has already met with officers of the Lake County Bar Association, including the Chairs of the Pro Bono Committee and the Probate and Trust Sections to discuss the parameters of an organized pro bono program which will utilize as volunteers members of the Lake County Probate and Trust Section.

Once this program is established, your Committee will seek to establish similar programs with Probate and Trust Sections of the other county bar associations in the first district. Such a program will give an opportunity to do public service work for numerous probate and trust attorneys who presently seem to be left out of pro bono services.

The committee believes that the attorney resources in the district can be substantially increased by recruiting two sections of attorneys which, historically, have not participated very actively in pro bono. There apparently has never been a concerted effort to recruit government or in-house corporate attorneys to do pro bono work. This Committee plans to identify such attorneys working in the first district, to determine what types of pro bono activities might appeal to them, and then to actively solicit their involvement.

Finally, a whole new menu of pro bono activities will be available beginning in January, 2001 when ILS comes into existence. The variety of legal work presented by these projects should allow us to appeal to a much greater segment of the practicing bar. These projects are:

Senior Law Project to provide specialized assistance to senior citizens. (This project should have particular appeal to the many senior as well as retired attorneys in the district.)

Homeless Legal Project will provide outreach programs to homeless shelters, focusing on the needs of homeless clients, and allowing access to pro bono attorneys by homeless persons.

Community Economic Development Projects will provide legal and technical pro bono assistance to not-for-profit community-based organizations, addressing issues such as jobs and employment, quality education, access to health care and access to decent affordable housing. (This should appeal to business lawyers as well as health care lawyers.)

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Hispanic Legal Project will provide legal representation to persons whose native language is Spanish, a rapidly growing community in this district. The focus will be on issues of concern to this community, particularly addressing barriers that Spanish-speaking clients encounter in trying to access public benefits, housing, basic services, employment and immigration matters. (This project should be particularly attractive to the many hispanic attorneys practicing in the district. It should be noted that there is an active Hispanic Bar Association within the First District.)

Consumer Law Project will provide representation and advice in consumer law cases, since one effect of welfare reform is that more low income people have consumer law problems that often prevent them from moving into self-sufficiency.

Domestic Violence Project will ensure that domestic violence victims are provided with coordinated legal and social services.

Welfare to Work Project will provide representation and advice to persons moving from welfare to work.

Pro Se Project will provide advice to *pro se* litigants in family law matters, including developing *pro se* forms and conducting clinics.

Class Action Litigation Project will provide for a team of experienced class action lawyers to formulate and handle class action litigation that ILS is prohibited from handling in such areas as consumer law, housing and welfare rights.

Except for the Class Action Litigation Project, these projects will rely upon the joint efforts of the legal services provider in this district, who can provide training, and the bar association, which can recruit volunteer attorneys to provide the legal work. The Class Action Litigation Project will be entirely the product of this Plan and the bar of the first district.

2. Briefly describe the plan to address obstacles to voluntary pro bono service by lawyers in the district and describe long term recruitment plans:

Another long range (2 year) objective to increase the number of attorney volunteers will be the recognition of the need to recruit the larger law firms (5 or more) as institutions, and not as individuals. Studies, nationwide, have demonstrated that a much Abigger bang@ can be achieved if the recruiting effort is aimed at the law firm as a whole rather than attempting to recruit on an individual basis throughout the law firm=s membership. Presently, only one law firm of such size in the district has made a commitment to handle an agreed number of pro bono cases per attorney per year. Using this law firm as both a model and as a Alaw firm recruiter@, the Committee hopes to obtain similar commitments from a number of the firms in the district with five or more attorneys. There are approximately 40 firms of such size.

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A central registry of pro bono attorneys will be established and maintained by the plan administrator working, at least temporarily, out of the office of the Lake County Bar Association, as well as other organized bar offices located within this district. Presumably, the Lake County Bar Association, comprising the largest organized bar association in this district, will have oversight authority, if not handle all pro bono registrations and assignments. Potential pro bono clients will be screened by the local legal service provider, and then referred out to the Plan Administrator, who will in turn refer the pro bono client to appropriate attorneys.

Depending on the availability of law school interns from the Valparaiso University School of Law and the University of Notre Dame School of Law, basic tasks such as research, interviewing witnesses, drafting of documents, and assembly of evidence will be handled by interns assigned to assist pro bono attorneys. This will result in cost efficiencies that will make pro bono service by private attorneys more practicable.

Over the long term, young attorneys will be encouraged to provide pro bono services through the Young Lawyers Section of the bar association, and by direct recruitment of lawyers and firms by the Plan Administrator. Funds received from IOLTA will allow for the hiring of a part-time Plan Administrator at an estimated cost of \$12,000.00-\$15,000.00 per year, and the payment of administrative expenses incurred in maintaining a network of pro bono attorneys, such as an 800 toll-free telephone line, fax, postage and e-mail expenses estimated at \$3,000.00-\$5,000.00 per year, and to the direct costs of handling pro bono cases.

On the subject of litigation costs, your Committee believes that an effective Class Action Litigation Project can lead to systemic changes in such vital areas to the poor as consumer, housing, and welfare rights. Many issues presented in these areas should be addressed by way of class actions and not simply by way of an individual lawsuit. The latter method is a *band-aid* approach and cannot achieve systemic changes. Such change can only be achieved by class action litigation. But this kind of litigation can also be expensive, involving thousands of dollars for such items as depositions, notice mailings, etc. Your Committee respectfully requests additional funding for this particular project.

Your Committee believes that such a project is viable if it is handled by, literally, a team of lawyers so that the time involvement of any individual attorney is within reasonable limits. Your Committee has already obtained the commitment of one attorney in the district, who has substantial class action experience in a number of such cases, to *lead* this team. In order to permit the active recruitment of other team members, it is deemed necessary to demonstrate the availability of funds for such class litigation. The Committee respectfully requests such a commitment from the Pro Bono Commission for this class action project. The committee also points out that it is possible to recover attorneys fees in many class actions. If such a recovery is obtained, the committee will seek to have the attorneys donate these fees to the First District Committee. Thereby, it may be possible to financially support further class actions. In short, this project could become self-sustaining. Finally, the committee notes that any systemic changes that might be effected by any such class

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action litigation would be effective state-wide. Thus, all fourteen districts would benefit from such litigation.

22. RESOURCES COMMITTED BY DISTRICT PRO BONO COMMITTEE PARTICIPANTS:

1. List the participant and the nature of the resources committed to the district voluntary pro bono attorney plan by all legal assistance providers that are to participate in the district pro bono plan and provide coordination and administrative support to pro bono attorneys in the district:

Participants in the pro bono plan in this district include Indiana Legal Services, Inc. which will provide intake and screening services; the Plan Administrator who will provide administrative, recruitment and marketing services; the Law Schools at Notre Dame and Valparaiso which will provide law student volunteers.

- B. *Where more than one legal assistance provider organization exists within the district, describe the plan for cooperation and coordination that avoids duplication among such providers:***

As of January 1, 2001, there will only be a single Legal Services provider in this district, resulting from a merger of Legal Services of Northwest Indiana, Inc., and Legal Services of Indianapolis, Inc. This provider is tentatively identified as Indiana Legal Services, Inc. (ILS), and will be responsible for the delivery of federally subsidized legal services to the poor throughout Indiana, including this district. ILS will serve Northwest Indiana through a regional office located in Gary. The pro bono coordinator in the Gary office of ILS will refer out to the Plan Administrator overflow cases that simply cannot be handled by ILS, cases that do not fall within the priorities established by ILS, and cases that ILS is prohibited from taking by Federal Regulation. The Plan Administrator will match up eligible clients in the various counties that comprise this district with local pro bono attorneys. Intake will be accomplished through the telephone intake system implemented state-wide by ILS, and the initial screening of clients and determination of eligibility for pro bono services will be made by ILS staff members, who will then provide the client and case information to the ILS pro bono coordinator.

VI. SUPPORT FOR PRO BONO ACTIVITIES:

1. In implementing the district pro bono plan, the following support services are available (check all available):
 - x Providing intake, screening and referral of prospective clients;
 - x Matching cases with individual attorney expertise, including establishment of specialized panels;
 - x Providing resources for litigation and out-of-pocket expenses for pro bono cases;

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- ☒ Providing legal education and training for pro bono attorneys in specialized areas of law useful in providing pro bono legal services;
- ☒ Providing the availability of consultation with attorneys who have expertise in areas of law with respect to which a volunteer lawyer is providing pro bono legal service;
- ☒ Providing malpractice insurance for volunteer pro bono lawyers with respect to their pro bono legal service;
- ☒ Establishing procedures to ensure adequate monitoring and follow-up for assigned cases and to measure client satisfaction;
- ☒ Recognition of pro bono legal service by lawyers.
- ☐ Other

2. For any support service not checked above, describe why the support service is not needed or describe the plan to provide support service in the future:

3. Describe any other significant services being provided for pro bono activities:

VII. PRO BONO SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES:

1. The district pro bono plan offers the following opportunities through which lawyers can participate in provision of pro bono legal service to persons of limited means (check all that apply):

- ☒ Representation of clients through case referral;
- ☒ Interviewing of prospective clients;
- ☒ Acting as Co-counsel on cases or matters with legal assistance providers and other pro bono lawyers;
- ☒ Providing consultation services to legal assistance providers for case reviews and evaluations;
- ☒ Participating in policy advocacy;
- ☒ Providing training to the staff of legal assistance providers and other pro bono attorneys;
- ☒ Making presentations to groups of persons of limited means regarding their rights and obligations under the law;
- ☒ Providing legal research;
- ☒ Providing guardian ad litem services;
- ☒ Providing assistance in the forming and operation of legal entities for groups of persons of limited means;
- ☒ Serving as a mediator or arbitrator at no fee to the client-eligible party.

2. List other pro bono service opportunities provided under the district pro bono plan:

See narrative under Section IV. A.

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3. Describe the activities under the pro bono plan designed to encourage lawyers who cannot or do not choose to contribute their time to the provision of pro bono legal service to persons of limited means to make monetary contributions in order to satisfy their pro bono professional responsibility:

See narrative under Section IV. B. Continuous solicitation of law firms and individual attorneys by the Committee and plan administrator will encourage the commitment of time, or the contribution of money to the Pro Bono Program, and help firmly establish pro bono as a permanent fixture in the local legal culture throughout this district..

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